FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**PRE-TEST ON COLONIZATION OF ENGLISH NORTH AMERICA**

*Write the letter of the most correct answer in the blank to the left of each question or statement*.

**\_\_\_\_\_1. The English colony at Jamestown was founded by –**

A. religious separatists

B. a joint stock company

C. debtors released from prison

D. religious dissenters.

**\_\_\_\_\_2. The first representative assembly in the American colonies was –**

A. *The Mayflower Compact*

B. The House of Burgesses

C. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

D. The Halfway Covenant

**\_\_\_\_\_3. The colony established by George Calvert as a haven for Catholics – which passed the Act of Toleration in 1649 to protect all practicing Christians from persecution – was :**

A. Maryland

B. Pennsylvania

C. Rhode Island

D. New Jersey

**A Group of Emigrants from Europe:**

* Led by William Bradford
* Signers of the *Mayflower Compact*
* Established Plymouth on the shores of Cape Cod

**\_\_\_\_4. Which group of colonists is described by all of the statements in the text box above?**

A. Pilgrims

B. Quakers

C. The Dutch

D. Moravians

**\_\_\_\_\_5. The colony John Winthrop founded as “A City Upon A Hill” was –**

A. Rhode Island

B. Massachusetts Bay Colony

C. Pennsylvania

D. Georgia

**\_\_\_\_\_6. Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania all valued and promoted –**

A. plantation agriculture

B. religious toleration

C. official state churches

D. peaceful relations with Indians

**\_\_\_\_\_7. The colony which the English wrested from the Dutch in the 1660s by force was –**

A. New England

B. Delaware

C. New York

D. Florida

**\_\_\_\_\_8. The colony established by William Penn as a “Holy Experiment” devoted to religious toleration and equality for all men was –**

A. Pennsylvania

B. Maryland

C. South Carolina

D. Connecticut

**\_\_\_\_\_9. Members of the Quaker faith refused to fight wars against their Native American neighbors because of their commitment to –**

A. pacifism

B. suffrage rights for the landless

C. religious toleration

D. the fur trade with the Iroquois

**\_\_\_\_\_10. The colony established by James Oglethorpe to free men from debtor’s prison and create a military buffer to protect the Carolina’s from the Spanish threat was –**

A. Louisiana

B. North Carolina

C. Delaware

C. Georgia

**\_\_\_\_\_11. Which was not a cash crop by 1700?**

A. rice

B. indigo

C. tobacco

D. cotton

**\_\_\_\_\_12. By the year 1700, the majority of people who lived in the Southern or Chesapeake colonies were –**

A. plantation owners

B. subsistence farmers

C. indentured servants

D. enslaved Africans

**\_\_\_\_\_13. “The Middle Passage” refers to –**

A. smuggling of rum, sugar, and

molasses in New England.

B. the slave trade between the West

Coast of African and the Americas.

C. the mercantilist system, trading raw

materials for finished goods.

D. a route through North America from

the Atlantic to the Pacific.

**\_\_\_\_\_14. Most indentured servants who came to the Chesapeake colonies –**

A. inherited fifty (50) acres of land.

B. died from yellow fever or malaria.

C. became profitable tobacco farmers.

D. ran away from their sponsors.

**\_\_\_\_\_15. The colonies which had the most social and economic mobility were –**

A. Caribbean Islands

B. The New England Colonies

C. The Middle Colonies

D. The Chesapeake Colonies

**\_\_\_\_\_16. Which of the movements below had the most influence on the political philosophers of Colonial America – men like Jefferson, Madison, and George Mason?**

A. The Great Awakening

B. The Reformation

C. The Enlightenment

D. The Great Migration

**\_\_\_\_\_17. The movement that resulted in diminished faith in local ministers and a decline of order in New England towns was -**

A. The Reformation

B. The Great Awakening

C. The Enlightenment

D. Bacon’s Rebellion

**\_\_\_\_\_18. The European power which controlled Quebec, the Great Lakes region, the Mississippi River Valley, and New Orleans during the first half of the 1700s was –**

A. France

B. Spain

C. England

D. The Netherlands.

**\_\_\_\_\_19. The European nation which was known for its encroachment upon Native American lands, its violent wars to take land, it’s large population of immigrants in the New World and it’s relative lack of interest in spreading the Christian faith was –**

A. England

B. France

C. Spain

D. Portugal

**\_\_\_\_\_20. Which of the following *WAS NOT* a benefit of the Columbian Exchange which favored Europeans in their encounter with Native American civilizations?**

A. Diseases wiped out Native American

populations, making conquest easier

for the Spanish conquistadors.

B. European animals like horses, cattle,

pigs, and sheep found few natural

predators in the New World, and

populated the area.

C. American foods like corn, the potato,

sweet potato, and manioc helped to

feed European and African

populations.

D. Native American cultures had no

major urban centers; European

conquistadors could easily divide and

conquer their adversaries.